narks in history. When similar events occur in the progress of buman affairs, nothing is more naberal for us than to refer to ascient precedents. Twenty years have elapsed since the cecurrence of any financial pressure equal in intensity to that under which the nation is now suffering. A new generation has arisen in the interval, who are the Eving witnesses of what is passing around us, as well as the sharers in its unexpected vicissitudes. The majority of those who figured in the causes which produced the revulsion of 1837, as well as these who became its victims, have passed away, and their places are now filled by new men, most of whom have no personal knowledge of events hat took place twenty years age. It may be instructive to suggest some reminiscences of that period, and to connect with them some belonging to the revulsion of 1816. Although the business of our country has been subject to monetary strictures pore or less severity, occurring spasmodically, as it were, yet from present indications it would seem that we are destined, once in twenty years, to ruffer a revulsion of a character so general as to pervade the length and breadth of the country, each, however, produced by totally different

The charter of the first Bank of the United States expired in 1811, the whole number of banks in the Union being at that time only 89. But by January 1815 the number had suddenly increased to 268, and in January 1820 the number stood 308. This mania for new banks originated in the refusal This manual of new Sanks of market in the speculative spirit engendered by the War of 1812, and in the masension of specie payments by the banks in 1814. In the ten years from 1820 to 1830, the increase of banks was confined to the legitimate demands of business, and did not exceed the moderate number of twelve, being but little more than one bank per annum. In the latter end of May 1814, intelligence was received at Philadelphia that the three banks at New-Orleans had, on the 27th of April, suspended specie payments. This news produced to sensation either in Philadelphia or New-York. The suspen-sion was secribed, by a meeting of the citizens of New Orkans, to causes exclusively local, partly to a want of harmony among the banks themselves, partly to the restrictive laws of the Government, chiefly to the efreumstance that those who brought down the Mississippi for sale, took nothing produce down the Mississi but specie back in return.

In this posture things remained until August of the same year. On the 24th of that month the bat-tle of Bladensburg was fought, and Washington was entered by the British. This intelligence produced a general consternation, more esp-cially in Balti-more and Philadelphia, both of which cities it was at once feared would also be captured by the enemy. Immediate and energetic measures were adopted both cities to erect defenses. In Philadelphia, the whole population turned out, each trade in succession, and threw up numerous defences around the city, and a camp was established lower down to prevent a landing by the British. But people of all classes who had bank notes and deposits, ran to see cure their amounts in specie; a general run on the banks took place; those of Baltimore immediately suspended, those of Philadelphia on the 30th, and of New-York two days afterward. The banks south of Connecticut also suspended, those north of it did not. Those of Onio and Kentucky held out until the latter end of the year, while the bank of Nashville continued paying until August, 1815.

It is remarkable that this suspension by the New-York banks was wholly unexpected to them; for, as late as the 25th of August, they resolved in general conference that, "in the opinion of this meeting, "there does not exist any necessity for a suspension of specie payments." It was exclusively the con-sequence of the panic produced by a successful foreign invasion—a cause which may now be considered entirely obsolete. These suspensions were everywhere sustained by the public opinion of the country. It was understood and agreed that the ion was to continue only so long as the war might last; and the banks, acting in accordance with this understanding, immediately began to contract their discounts, as the only means of accomplishing the desired result. But the public made no demand for the redemption of the pledge after the receipt of news in February, 1-15, that peace had been con cluded with Eugland; and the banks, finding t a profitable trade to continue to exchange their note for those of individuals and for Government stocks upon which they received interest while paying none, gave themselves no concern about resuming specie payments. The volume of currency was so abundant also, that the people seemed entirely sat-isfied to enjoy its abundance. Bank notes had sunk to twenty, thirty, and in some places to even forty per cent. below specie. Money almost lost its value. Specie so entirely disappeared from circulation that notes for even two and three cents were issued in myriads by banks, corporations, and individuals. Finally, the depreciation of money, enhancing the prices of every species of property and commodity, appeared like a real rise in value, and led to all the consequences which are ever attendant upon a grad-ual advance of prices. The delusion of artificial wealth increased the demand of the farmer for foreign productions, which fleeded the country in unex-ampled profusion so soon as intercourse with England was resumed, and led him to commune in anticipat on of his crops. The country trader, seduced by an extraordinary demand for his merchandise, extended his credit and filled his store at the most extrava-gant prices with goods vastly beyond the actual ability of his customers to pay for, while the imporr-ers, having no guide to ascertain the real wants of the community but the eagerness of retailers to purchase their commodities, sent orders abroad for a supply of manufactures wholly disproportioned to the ctive and wholesome demand of the country. Individuals of every profession were tempted to embark in speculation, and the whole community became literally plunged into debt.

During the continuance of this suspension of specie payment, the government, like other dealers, paid its debts and collected its revenues in the notes of suspended banks. Nay, its poverty was so great, owing to the expenses of the war, that it was obliged to borrow large sums of money in the same carrency, at a sacrifice of twenty per cent, thus giving lenders, for \$85 in bank notes, worth not over 360 in specie, a certificate of stock for \$100, bearing six per cent interest, payable at a future day, and since actually paid in coin. Its poverty rendered it comparatively helpless. It possessed no power over the currency, and the regulation of its value in each State, city and town was left to the sole dis-cretion of the banks, which, resulting in different degrees of depreciation, brought about an inequality in the duties payable at the custom-houses, which, by the Constitution, should have been "uniform" throughout the Union.

Congress met in special session on the 19th of September, 1814, called together by proclamation dated August 8, three weeks before the binks of Philadelphia and New-York had suspended. The emberrassment of the Government, not of the emberrassment of the Government, not of the banks, had forced the President to convoke an extra season. Mr. Dalias proposed the Treasury remedy—a National Bank. Congress passed the bill, and Mr. Madison instantly vetoed it. The pear following, be signed the bill, the Bank of the United States went into operation, and, after a long and obstinate contest with the State banks, which pertinactions we went to be supported them. pertinacionaly resisted resumption, it forced them back to cash payments; but it required the whole power of the Treasury to enable the bank to accomplish this. The Secretary finally issued an order arbidding collectors and other officers of the Government from receiving the notes of any non-speciestying bank; but this percemptory prohibition did not bring the banks to terms. Nothing short of the erganization of the Bank of the United States compelled them to resume on the 20th of Engraps.

bright and of the Bank of the United States com-pelled them to resume on the 20th of February, 1817, after a suspension of two years and a half. But the condition of our country now is totally offerent from what it was in 1817. Then the Gave crament was deeply in debt, with scarcely a dollar in the Treasury. So late as 1-29, the whole balance in that depository throughout the United States was only \$164,365. Now the Treasury is everflowing, and the banking system of the country sounder than has ever been known. The metange

besis of the enveney has been widened beyond all former example by an immense nequisition of gold. Forty years ago, a gold coin was a curiosity; now they are found in everybody's pures. Yet an exclusively metallic currency is utterly unsuited to the genius of American commerce and business. Hanks may often err from want of skill and occasionally be ome injuricus, as is the case with steam; but no ruth is more prominent than that the banks of this country have been the great instruments of its imcountry have been the great matruments of its in-provement, and that, during all the convulsions of the last forty years, for every American bank which has failed, at least ten En, lish banks have done so. ANGUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune
WASHINGTON Sept. 22, 1857. The agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report for 1856 has been published. It is dated February, 1857. It consists of a series of essays on brasts, birds, and plants, with a dozen or twenty pages of the most beautifully executed and costly engravings, and a collection of commercial and other statistics. I flid nothing in it which can well be condensed. What will engage most atten tion are the remarks upon the culture of the Sorgbum, and the analysis of the juice by Dr. Jackson. Nothing contained in the volume demonstrates conclusively the adaptability of this plant to the roil and climate of the United States: but of course the report was made up without the benefit of the experience of this year. The experi-ments made in this vicinity during the last and the present years prove that the Sorgham is as easily cultivated as Indian corn. There is growing within sight of my window a field of the case planted about the 1st of July, which is now within a week or two

of maturity.

The replies from U. S. Consuls and Ministers to circular questions on cotton culture, occupy twenty or thirty pages, and will afford some useful hints to the chairmen of Manchester meetings. A long article on grape culture and the cultivation of win n the United States, will be useful to a growing and already important home interest.

aggregate number of copies of this report ordered to be printed is 250,000, the cost of which will probably be not less than \$150,000. The mechanical portion consists of three volumes, and is made up of summary descriptions of inventions patented within the year.

While Congress has been importuned year after year to crtablish a Bureau of Agriculture, one has

been silently growing up in connection with the Patent Office, based upon the appropriation for seeds and the collection of agricultural information. The only legislation which is required to carry out the designs of the most ardent advocates for agricultural development under the patronage of Government, is a law recognizing that which already exists. Let the Superintendent of Agricultural Affairs, now a subordinate of the Patent Office, be declared Com-missioner of Agriculture, and the thing is done. Mr. J. D. Browne, who has acceptably filled this

position for the last three years, will probably be entirued in it; but this is by no means certain. Many of the sectional fanatics, who are laboring to bring the South to the point of secession, of that class lately assembled at Knoxville, are hostile to Mr. Browne, upon the pretense that he is not sufficiently Southern in his leanings. They may get him out, but if they do it is not likely that one of their own number will reach the coveted place. Tre centrolling statesmen of the South have a very thorough contempt for these fellows.

Among the new projects soon to be incorporated with the Agricultural Bureau is that of a model W. W. Corcoran, the rich banker, has offered the use of a suitable tract of land two miles from town, on the eastern branch of the Potomac Sufficient legal authority may be found for the pro-

ceeding in existing legislation. The great argument hitherto against any formal and systematic encouragement of agriculture by the General Government has been that this is a function reserved to the State Governments. This argument is admitted to be theoretically sound by all parties, but practically nearly all have agreed to vote for everything that has been asked vesting similar powers in the Federal Government. For my own part, since I have seen the central power converted into a mere engine for the propagation of Slavery, and an instrument for the degradation and oppression of the Free States, I have adopted Caloppression of the Free States, I have adopted Cal-houn's theory relative to the rights of the States. Our only true policy, in my judnment, is to con-fice Federal power within the closest limits con-sistent with k-eping up the framework of the Union. Messrs. Schell and Sickles are here lobbying with the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, on mat

ters of importance to your city Democracy. It is eurrently reported that the Collector is arranging bis efficial list of Custom-House appointments with Mr. Cobb, and avails himself of the leisure and re-tirement which he here enjoys to complete it to his out undue subjection to the influence of the Pewter Mug and Tammany Hall. In addition to this im pertant subject of their present labors, it is said that these gentlemen are urging the adoption of Alderman Steers's model for the steam sloop-of-war to be built by contract. The vessel, if awarded to the Alderman, will of course be built in New-York. A hke animated struggle in behalf of Philadelphia, is going on-Messrs. Witte, ex-M. C., and Thomas

ists of that city.

The Beard officers appointed to decide between the models which have been presented for competi-tion, at the head of which is Com. Stuart, reported yesterday, and the decision of the Secretary upon their report is expected to be promulgated during

I telegraphed you a few days since the information prought by an Administration Democrat just arrived from Kansus. He has an employment connected with the Government, which, of course, makes him a witness sufficiently favorable to Walker. He left Lecompton on Moncay, the 14th inst., and he men-tions a rumor current in that place that Walker had resigned, owing to the ordering of one or two squad-rons of cavalry to Utah, which he desired to keep on service in Kansas. He states that Walker ap-pears to be unpopular with all parties, and appears to have despaired of adjusting affairs either for his

own personal advantage or that of the Territory.

At the time this gettleman came through Wheelat the time this getterman came through Wheel-ing, Gov. Cumming was at or near Leavenworth with the dragoons, whose approaching departure Walker lamented. Of course Gov. Cumming sould have no serious expectation of reaching Salt Lake

The people of Kansas were going on as usual en-

forcing the Government established under their voluntarily-adopted local charter.

Among the employees who will be dismissed from the Patent Office on the 30th September are Drs. Gale and Everett, and Mr. Lane, Chief Examiners, and three Assistant Examiners. PEMAQUID.

FROM NEWPORT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

NEWPORT, Sept. 22, 1857. The papers coming in ever with fresh news of disseter are like the scouts of a beleaguered city, who, sent out to bring back tidings of cheer, return with drooping heads, and unwillingly deliver their message of sorrow. The enemy makes new oreaches everywhere. The unfriendly elements have cut off our supplies-still, the ci adel is not taken. Commerce is not prostrate—the country is not bankrupt—we can still fight with a good heart, resolving, with Macbeth, "to die with barness at our back," on remembering tae pulchrum mori in armis," which is applicable to many situations beside the siege of Troy.

But why do we speak of dying at all? "Doa't

give up the ship" is a better word, and we thank a brave American for it.

Your correspondent is very sad about the failures His serrow is quite disinterested; he has no securities of any description, save his modest life insurance THE TRIBUNE is bis Bank; and who shalld unby gentle men, the solvency of that noble Institution ! But if men, the solvency of that noble Institution! But if he have no wealth of his own to lose, he knows them that have, and he cannot hat mourn over changes and privations that try the temper of the most courageous.

The loss commonly? But it is a part of good. that have, and he canno: but mourn over changes and privatious that try the temper of the most courageous.

breeding to hear it with cheerfalness. We who have rehed it is great and important enterprises must not be outdone by the miserable gamester, who league when his heap is swept into the pocket of his antagenot. But the loss of solver cy le a miefortune of the first class; it leaves a man's cheek pale and his heart faint. The dyke is broken down, and the greedy, injurious, invulting world may rush in, and sweep away the sacred things of home, cursing and mocking at the ruin it makes. For these creditors are men without rearts, without bowels. For the moment all human ties-all merciful considerations-are made abstraction of, are ignored, and overlooked; "the uttermost farthirg" is their one idea.

Many of you who are to suffer now have been hard, ob, how hard! upon other men in like condition. If you have not exacted the utmost restitution, you have inflicted the utmost reproach. You have withheld the comfort of your countenances from him that was in trouble. When you met him, an undertone of contempt made even the courtesies of life bitter to him. How g'ib were you, too, with hard names. You called him scamp, rascal, and other good, injurious business epithets. The mildest of you said "poor devil!" and hrew a slur upon his humanity, common with yours To all of you the Bankrupt became a Parish-his religion was not as yours—his family affections were lightly held—even his wife and children were only permitted, not encouraged, to exist and appear. And now you, too, the hard people, the great people, the nexpognable fortresses of accountability, you are down. And, it seems to me, the Avenging Angel could like to pause and preach you a sermon from the text of your former un-charity. He might like to wave his rod and bring to our level of humility the heads of your haughty wives, your mineing daughters, your dilettanti sone. But I would arrest his hand and put my own before his lipe, and I would pray, in the rane of our common weakness: "No bitter word, no urkind reproach; we are all proud and foolish in the time of our wealth; only bid these, when they shall prosper again, to remember this time of their tria', and to be tender of the wounded hearts of those who fall, never to rise again!" For it is not necessary, O world, that you should be so hard. No condition of birth or nature compels it. You were all little children once, most of you loving and lovely. You ran to help each other in misfortune -you were grieved at each other's di-graces-you shared your dainties and your pence with those worse endowed than yourselves. This is the normal condition of the chi'd; the true fall of man comes when this fresh and generons cature is put aside, for the acquisition of heartless and selfish maxims, when the truthful mird is astonished by a false standard of wants. and of merits. The clear eyed youth is made to understand, sometimes with difficulty, that it is a fine tting to have money, and the little lady is taught to be choice as d exclusive in her sympathies, and is taught, too, that it is fine to wear and possess things that everybody cannot have. Her best gifts, health and good conscience, are to play a very vulgar part in her refined circle of erjoy ments-these she has in common with the chambermaid. Thus the bright image of outh is soiled and defaced in the grimy uses of society, and its genial promise is not redeemed by the sad and

sordid reality.

I know this is very like preaching, but those who deliver stony sermons in stone chapels do not so preach; they attack the love of money, and other sine, in their abstract form. They keep to the vagueness of the old Oriental phrase, and the expressions which covered the necessities of times widely distant and different from our own. And so the puny modern man creers on from the gigantic sins of his accestors, and cor gratulates himself that the huge helmet does not fit.

This talse standard of merit and of happiness is a fatal circumstance in this our country. It makes the vulgarity of our wealth the poverty of our life. Against it O Poet ! roll thy golden numbers-against it, direct, O true Preacher, the artillery of Heaven which thou servest. But most of all, O spirit of Friendliness and Sociality, break up this stony selfhood of American character; teach these women something better then gossip, these men something beyond the noble science of Computation: make all to understand that it is even more sweet and decorous to live for one's friends (having many) than to die for one's

There-I have brought THE TRIBUNE fairly to its nees-a thing, you will acknowledge, not easily done. Say Amen, then, my venerable friend, and so leave time for a little cheerful converse before we part.

The year has certainly left his wild ways, and has sobered town to a most Puritanical course of conduct. Like all new converts, he goes it too strong on the new tack, and we could wish his present rigor modified by a little of his former geniality. See, he is stripping down all his Summer trappings and hang-"No more rows," says he; "no more pansies ings. and lad's-love: the bard time is coming retrem b." Presently, in a rougher tone, to Mr. Fros:, who is just coming into office: " Nip those dahlineshrivel those asters-abolish the jolly green of those e-fields-we have done with such varities-let only what is strictly necessary remain."

What, you old hypocrite, will you actually ignore the work of your own hands? Will you, in business phrase, falsity your own signature? For whom were these roses? Did you not plant them when you built your Summer pa'ace? For whom were all these deightsome oders gathered? For you, Sir, when you were a graceless young scamp, abroad in the moonlight, astride of the lightning, drunk with the wine of youth and the beauty of its promise. We, your minsters, followed you like Bacchantes, dancing, singing, crowning with vines. Fie, what a look was that with which you ordered us all back, told us to leave our disorderly ways and go to work. On our remonstrance, you muffled out that Brother Frost would see to the settling of all accounts, and then, turning your back, you set the atrocious psalm-tune of a Boston

But the Poet's account, Sir, is not settled-his engagement is not out, and his bills are not paid. You promised him much, Sir, and you have given him little. You have even borrowed of him what you have not paid back. You will turn him out, and leave him

to the mercy of the world. "See to it, Frost," says the Year, and resumes his sealm-singing.

So, Frost and I are left to balance accounts, and wird up the books.

What will you give, my TRIBUNE, for my chance of getting the better of him !

THE ALABAMA POISONING CASE.

The Montgomery papers contain full statements relative to the late poisoning case in Alabama, a brief account of which reached us a day or two since

by telegraph:

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Sept. 18. A gentieman just from Pike, who was in our office lest night, informs us of a most melancholy case of polsoning which took place near Bruceville, in that tounty, or Sanday morning last. It appears that a Pole of the name of Promiski had been tampering with the slaves of Mr. Thomas Frazel, and had two or three times been ordered by that gentleman to leave his premises. Mr. Frazell finally determined to have the fellow indicted and a process was accordingly served upon him. In order to prevent his prosecutor from appearing against him, he famished a negrowoman pessibly the family cook, with posson of some kind, with directions to put it in the field, &c. This the did, and the consequence was that on Sanday in orning forty-one persons who breaktasted on the premises of Mr. Frazell, were poisoned. When our informant left, Mr. Frazell and his grand-daughter, and the wife and child of the overseer, had died from the clacts of the poison, and a number of others were gentleman just from Pike, who was in our office be effects of the porson, and a number of others were the effects of the poison, and administed or others were trying in a critical situation. It so happened that a run ber of persons who were on their way to Pike Count took breakfast at Mr. Frazell's house on the morring in question. Promiski and his colored accomplice are both in jail at Troy. As Court is now in session there, we doubt not they will be speedly dealt with

annels of crime will hardly show a mere entensive and disbolical piece of villatory.

It seems that a German or Hungarian, whose name our informant had forgotten we en intimate terms with a negro without the property of old Mr. Thomse Frazell, one of the earliest settlers of Phe. This man had once been in the employ of Mr. F., and was familiar with his premises. Some time since he had been detected in gambling with Mr. F. is negroes, and Mr. F. had instituted a prosecution against him. On Saturday evening, 12th inst., he was seen in conversation with the negro woman above alluded to at the well, although he had received orders from Mr. Frazell rever to come about his premises.

On Suncay there were some thirty-seven persons dising at Mr. Fraz II is house, of whom about thirty were visitors from the neighborhood. All these became sick soon after eating vomiting violently; and the cook being arrested immediately, on a suspicion of pel-oring, at once proceeded to state as follows: She aid that the white man above referred to, while at the well, had given her a visil containing areanic, which he instructed her to mingle with "the meat, the "milk, the butter, and the coffee." He was particularly desirous that it should go into every article of food, because old Mr. Frazell was in delivare health, and generally ate very sparingly. The negro woman asid the followed the directions of her lover to the letter—who, by the way, acded to his instructions the remark, that "after the old man had taken that, ise "would hardly prosecute him in that case."

The poison was administered, as we have seen but too successfully. The whole assemblage of persons were put under its influence; and at the last accounts six had died from its effects. Old Mr. Frazell died about runset on Sunday, the day of the poisoning. His overseer's wife and two children. Mrs. Cloud, a widowed daughter of Mr. F., and Mr. F.'s grund-daughter, died the next day. Several others were tying in a critical condition, and doubtless there will be more victims of t

DUCHESS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

There was a great show at Washington Hollow on Tuesday, upon the occasion of the annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Duchess County. It was and is creditable to the county that we were able to examine the finest herd of thorough bred cattle in America, and not exceeded, perhaps, in point of good qualities, by any herd of equal numbers in

of good qualities, by any herd of equal numbers in England. It was a great show—it is well worth a journey of a hundred miles to see. We have seen, and greatly admired it; but we did not see it, nor any part of it, hor anything to compare with it, in the show grounds of the fair. We saw the great show on the beautiful farm of Jotathan Thorne, or, perhaps, more correctly, his son, Samuel Thorn, who appears to be the proprieter of the stock. We saw too at this place, some of the best arranged stables we have ever seen. The great show we spoke of was, however, in the show grounds.

It was not a great show of animals, for that was very small in all its branches, of horned cattle, horses, sheep and swine. It was not in the show of improved farm implements, for that was so small it was animulation find it. It was not worthy of notice. It was not in the show of grain, fruit, or farm or garden products, for that, although it contained some good specimens, was not worthy of such an agricultural county as this old rich one of Dutchess. It was not in household products and don-estic manutactures, for this, however creditable the few articler exhibited may have been to a few individuals, it was not, as a whole, creditable to creditable the few articler exhibited may have been to a few indiviouals, it was not, as a whole, creditable to the whole county, nor even to that portion of it in the vicinity of the fair grounds, who might have made it better, more interesting and more instructive. And in the eggregate, the show was not great or good in all that related to the products of the farm, except in one particular, and that was the show of people. That was great.

The Agricultural Society have erected a large permenent building for an exhibition hall of household

The Agricultural Society have erected a large per-menent building for an exhibition hal of household products and small articles, together with fruit and vegetables and grain, and this place, as usual, was a point of attraction, and was constantly crowded with victors. It was not crowded with anything else, not-withstanding the efforts of the superintendent and several devoted women, who did their part well toward making up an exhibition of such things as are worthy of the attention of all farmers' families, and should have che'red and the contribute toward making up a respecthave clicited more interest than it did a nong all who were able to contribute toward making up a respectable and instructive exhibition. There is no point or perticular of the agricultural fair of Datchess County that is as good as it should have been, and would be if it peeple generally took as much interest in contributing toward the success of the Society and making the show a credit to the County, as they do in coming to see "what the Society have got to show this year," forgetting that they are themselves an integral portion of "the Society," or should be. An agricultural society is only an organization of a few self-devoted individuals whose object is, in all the operations of such a society, to promote the best interests of the County. If their acts co not suit the majority of the people, they should take hold themselves and work a correction. They should not refuse to unite in an object so worthy the attention of every citizen of the County. If the people of Ponghkeepsie are not willing to go

worthy the attention of every chileron in eCounty.

If the people of Ponghkeepsie are not willing to go to Washington Hollow, they should take hold with a will, and bring the Fair to their own place, and then take care that they make it worth visiting, by such a crowd of good substantial, intelligent looking, respectable people as came this year to "see the show," and saw it. So did we, and in our opinion, if Dutchess County can't make a better one, the had better aever try again. It does not impress a stranger pleasantly, or favorably, of the great recourses and productiveness of the county.

In one thing we can speak favorably of this Show—there was no show of horse-racing, or female equestianism, or clap-trap, to draw together a crowd. Yet this crowd came, and each one freely paid the small entrance fee. There was none of the humbug of family tickets, upon which, however, there was said to be

in tance fee. There was none of the numbug of ratio ity tickets, upon which, however, there was said to be some dissatisfaction; but the present arrangement is the best, and removes all temptations to pass in a very large family upon a very small ticket. The great crowd, though not instructed and improved as much as they might have been by what they saw, had a holicay, and, to all appearance, a pleasant, happy one. May they have many more, is our worst wish to them.

ONE SCHOOLBOY STABBING ANOTHER.—Our whole con munity was thrown into a state of great exertement yesterday, by a most lamentable tragedy which occurred on Harlow street, near the Boys High School-House, and which resulted in the death of Charles Lowell, a son of Mr. John Lowell. When the schools were dismared at noon, it seems that a nun ber of boys, in luding young Lowell made an attack upon William Crosby, a son of Wm. C. Crosby, eq.—with the avowed intention of cutting off his hair, which hung in ringlets behind—and in the heat of the scuffle, Crosby, having a dirk knife is his hand, fatally stabbed young Lowell in his left side. He did not drop immediately as we understand, but picked up a stone and threw at Crosby and struck him ones or twice, when Mr. Wm. P. Wingate who was passing in a carriage and had not noticed the stabbing, spoke to him for throwing the stone—he replied, "I am stabbed!" and Mr. Wingate immediately jumped from his waggon, took the boy in his arms and earried him into Dodge's Hetel. Drs. Mason, Morison and McRuer were soon present, but the wound was fatal, and the boy died within ten misutes of the time when le was brought in. The blade of the kaife was between three and four inches in length. It was probably driven in to its full length—the incision being very near the heart, and that organ being fatally inneed. The boys were both about fourteen years of age. The vertict of the Coroner's jury was that the said Charles Lowell came to his death by a blow from a knife in the bands of William Crosby, said knife extering the left side of the chest, between the sixth and seventh ribs, and penetrating the heart or come large blood vessel immediately connected with it.

More than 550 Hands Thrown Out or Employ-ONE SCHOOLBOY STABBING ANOTHER. - Our whole

More than 550 Hands Throws Out of Employ-MARK I We understand that the extensive Machine Shop and Locomotive Works of William Mason & Co., at Taunton, have stopped, and alt the handsemployed, about 550 in number, have been discharged, on a count of the pecuriary embarrassment connected with the failure of James K. Mills of Boston, who is the largest

owier in these establishments.

The Whittenton Mills, a large cotton manufacturing establishment, of which Willard Lovering is agent, and James K. Mills, a large owner, has also stopped running, for the same reas; n, and the employees discharge C.

[New-Bedford Standard.]

BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL COMPLETED.—A note dated to 15th from Col. Course the Chief Engineer of the

BLUE BIDER TUNNEL COMPLETED.—A note dated the 15th, from Cot. Crozet, the Chief Engineer of the Bure Ridge Railroar, to the Editor of The Charlottes-rille J fersonian, states that the grading of the Tunnel is completed, and the trace through the Tunnel is now being inid. This will be a work but of a few last, and the cars may then be run through as ston as the President and Directors of the Central Railroad tempary shall this proper to do so.

MARINE ATTAIRS.

Loss of the sail flatting liverpool for Savanosh, teached off the bar yesteriay, and piaced on board the pilot-boat Charleston, by which weeel they were brought to this city, Capt. Joseph Young, ir., and the remaining officers and crew, eighteen in number, lately attached to the ship Floating Zephyr of Hoston. Capt. Young makes the following report:

"The clipper-ship Floating Zephyr sailed from Pensacola for Montevideo on the 15th of August, with a carge of lumber. On the 9th of September, lat. 30° 30°, len. 74°, took a heavy gale from N.E., hading to S.E.S., and finally to S.W., on the 14th inst., when it abased.

"On the 11th inst., during the severest of the gale, the ship sprang a lenk, which increased with so much rapidity that the water gained two feet on the pumps each half hour, when the vessel settled rapidly, and soon became entirely waterlogged. During the gale the ship lost all her boats, and the crew remained on the wreck five days, when on the 16th instant they were taken off by the ship Florida, and brought to this port. The decks of the Floating Zephyr washed up be fore the crew left her. The officers and crew left everything but what they stood in. The ship Florida, which was about 350 miles north-east of the position of the Ftoating Zephyr during the gale, experienced no blow, but only a heavy see."

[Charleston Mercury, Sept. 21.

CITY ITEMS.

The equincetial storm seems to be over. Yesterday was a beautiful September day, glorious in sunshin cool and delightful. It was "opening day" in the werld of Fashion, and from morn until sunset Broad way and other streets famous for millinery were thronged with women, gazing at the wonderful fabrics stamped and reaked as the "Fall Fashion." It is gratifying to state that although the hoops were beyond all presedent abundant, and the rich brocades of those who had "nothing to wear" literally sweep the full space of the sidewalk, masculine bipeds managed to thread the bewildering mazes with unexpected ease Those who were in a hurry, however, sought refuge in he stages and cars, as a voyage down the whiripool of crinoline, by the necessary circumnavigation of whalebone and steel, demanded a specimen of "great

'circle sailing " that would have been perilous to any

man whose time was worth saving, and especially that

large class just now facing the demon of protest or

shinning for dear life at two per cent a month.

We were slightly amused at a practical illustration witnessed yesterday on Chatham street, of the maxim, 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him." Passing down the pavement of that New Jerusalem of clothiers, we fell in with an estimable though very eccentric gentle-man, so well known to many of the public, that it would not do to particularize him more distinctly than by that name of elastic interpretation, Briggs. This much, however, of Briggs-he stands six feet three in gasters, and is preportionally portly, an evidence that he is a favorite child of nature-else had she not made so much of bim. While we were very much engaged in conversation, one of those pleasant boys who fre quent that charming locality, stole up behind our friend, and pinned to his capacious skirts an enormous hand-bill, blank side out. Briggs immediately became aware of the dishonor, and with as much of indignant remonstrance as could be infused into so jolly a face, wheeled around upon the little joker, caught him by the insignificant portion of cambric which adorned hi shoulders and treated him to a vigorous shake, accompanying it with his favorite expletive, "Shadrach Meshack !! and Abedrego !!!" These terrible words produced their legitimate effect—the child lifted up his voice and wept. An instant change passed over the countenance of Brigge.

"Why, why, what is this ?-crying-on my soul-he's crying-little by-stop, I say-that will do -you needn't cry-you didn't mean to do it-here, here—this way, little boy."

The Chinaman who sells rock candy, hard by, was straightway startled by the apparation of a very big man and a very small boy-small boy, as John Phenix would say, keeping hold of the big man by his own shirt, which he had inserted in the big man's fist for that purpose. Meanwhile we looked on from a dis-"Candy!" said Briggs sestentiously, "a quartet's worth." The Chinaman cracked off a piece some what less than half a mill-stone. Briggs paid for it and in a conciliatory manner transferred it bodily to the hands of the tearful boy. That youth, who was not yet perfectly clear in his mind whether this might not be tome recondite and ingenious means for his destruction, regarded Briggs with a stony gaze-then becam assured, and finally we left him trying to overcome the natural obstacles opposed by a cubic inch of the sweet mentioned to the escape of remarks upon the subject

of not doing it again.

There was a philosophy in this act of Briggs which carnot be too carefully studied. There is no better way of stilling the enemy and the avenger, of stopping That was a most deep saying of Dr Nott, the beloved Nestor of our Alma Mater, "Go directly after dinner to the man with whom you would be reconciled."
We have distinct reminiscences of having improved it practically on numerous occasions, when being desired to give him audience in regard to certain little larks whose tendency is not heavenward, we made the conver azione a post-prandial one, and like Izak Walton's worms, were "treated tenderly, as though he loved Were aliment considered a more essential element in the conduct of human affairs, society would soon be almost regenerated. It may be chimerical to hope for it, but there is little doubt in our minds that a wisely matured system of feeding would do more for New-York than all imaginable reforms in her police. That the Municipal safety would be as well secured a now, if little boys who insult the majesty of law by taking lodgings in dry-goods boxes, when hauled up, should be sentenced to two slices of bread and butter, with the prospect of codish balls hanging over their heads for a repetition of the misdemeanor. That seedy characters who are seen lounging about corners in Micawberian expectation would be as adequately atterded to by the policeman's saying to them, Look a-here, you, you've got to come along with me. 'I'm going to put you into Sweeney's, and then you'll catch it-one dozen oysters on the half-shell, and 'coffee for the aggerawated nater of the offense."

The performances at Wallack's Theater this evening will be for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of the Central America, Miss Matilda Heron having offered her services for that purpose.

One of the prominent physicians of the city received the other morning the following note, evidently from a

" SIR: Please call at No. 241 --- street this morn ing, and oblige me, as my wife is very sick.—Yours,
"PATRICK B—
"P. S.—My wife having got well, you need not

CITY CONVENTIONS .- Delega es elected by the

American party of the Seventeenth Ward:

Mayorally-Cyrus Ramsey, Waiter Briggs, Issac Dubols,

Negister, Recorder and Greenar of Alms-House-Win, H.

Falconer, Issac J. Oliver, John Lockwood,

Judiciary-John Lioyd, Benj, Merntt, B. Balwin,

Surregute and District Attorney-H. Kelsey, C. Crofat, J.

Whingar.

Wingar.

Fifth Senatorial District-Joseph Kenyon, Geo. Anderson, Jeseph Haight, J. D. Young, Talma Hill.

A NETHERLAND SOCIETY .- The Netherlanders of New-York held a meeting on Sunday last, at the Lokal City of Rotterdam, No. 19 Centre street, when they decided en forming a Society for the preservation of their nationality, and for social intercourse and for mutual aid. Last evening they effected their organi zation at the same place, after much energetic debate The officers of the Society for the present are: C. de Kempenerr, President; Jakob Vanderveld, Vice-President: A. M. Wass, Treasurer; A. Vanness, Secretary.

ORDINATION -Last night Mr. Henry Bianchard, from Tufts' College, Massachusetts, was ordained Pasfor of the Universalist Church of the Restofation, Brooklyn. The Church was crowded. An invocation by the Rev. A. A. Miner, opened the services. The

choir sang as anthem with fine effect, and the Rev. B. Peters read a portion of the scriptures. The the ermon. He took for his text the 5th verse of the chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy,
"But watch thou is all things endure affections do the safe of an evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry."

Upon this foundation he based a careful analysis of

the duties of the ministry. Another hymn was see when the Rev. E. H. Chapin delivered the ordains prayer, and with the Rev. Mr. Miner, performed the ceremony of the laying on of bands. The Rev. T. J. Sawyer delivered the Scripture and the charge. The Rev. A. St. John Chambers extended the right hand of fellowship. The members of the church were then addressed upon their duties to themselves and their pastor by the Rev. Perter Thomas. An action Praise the Lard, oh, my soul" followed, and the newly ordained pastor closed the services with benediction.

Miss Juliana May will give a second concert at Niblo's Garden next Tresday night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The "Trevatore" will be given this evening, with Madame Freezolini, Fra given this evening, with and Amocky the cast.

MISS SUTHERLAND'S CONCERT -A good audies assembled at Dedworth's Rooms last evening to me come Miss Agnes Sutherland, the "Scottish Rights, gale," who has lately arrived in this country. His Sutherland has a soprano voice of good sualty as compass, remarkably clear in the upper register, but deficient in rapid vocalization. She sings a balled specially and with much naturel gracefulness and evinces good taste in confining herself to pieces of the class. Throughout the evening Miss Sutherland ve warmly applauded, and received several encores

Among the passengers by the Causda are Mount Ronconi and Tagliadee, who are to sing a: Haven Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, under the direct tion of Mesers. Maretzek and Marshall.

THE MATE OF A SCHOONER BURNED TO DEATH .-About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Nelson Anderson mate of the schooner Alexander Law, lying at the foo Fourteenth street, N. R., attempted to fill a fluid-lamp while it was lighted. The consequence was, that the can and lamp were both instantly shattered by the explosion which followed, and in the shortest possible space of time the unfortunate scamen was comp enveloped in flames, and before the fire could be per out he was burned all over the body in the mor frightful manner. No one was on board at the time except Henry T Wood, the captain, who did all in his power for the sufferer. Anderson was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and died in a few hours afterward. Corocer Connery held as inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That Neison Anderson, the deceased came to his death by being accidentally burned by the explosion of a camphene can; the liquid in which, coming in centact with the light of the land while the deceased was pouring it into the cavity of the lamp, caused an explosion of the can of liquid, by which he was so severely burned that he died in few hours afterward in the New-York Hospital. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age, and a native of Sweden. He has resided for a number of years in Ocean County, N. J., where he has left a widow and several children.

MATTERS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE .- The Collecter works slowly but surely in the matter of Custom-House removals. It was predicted that the present incumbests would have to walk the plank pretty gezerally after the Democratic Convention at Syr The official heads of most departments continue till however, in the right place, awaiting the further work of the guillotine. Yesterday some new appointments were made as follows:

Inspectors-John Griffin, John W. Bennett, Walt Joyce.

Clerks-Nathan J. Clifford, Aaron E. Magowa, Francis A. Murphy, Thomas J. Brown. Night Inspectors-Francis Donnelly, Harris Wines, John Leonard, James Hays.

Watchman-Arnest F. Aims. It will be seen from the list that some of the old Mayor Wood Police have worked themselves into snug berths. The names of the removed the Collector refuses to give for publication, as he deems it, for the parties concerned, pain ul enough to have their heads cut off, without the additional pang of having the feet unrecessarily proclaimed to the world. It is stated that the major part of the appointments remaising to be made will be postponed till after the Fall election

A circular was received yesterday by the Collector from the Secretary of the Treasury calling attention to erroneous practices that are said to prevail in regard to certifying claims against the United States for the eturn of duties alleged to have been ill on foreign merchandise imported under the reveau aws. The Collector was enjoined to furnish no cortificate of claim for return of duties paid on imports unless accompanied by the proper legal protest. It was also enjoined upon the Collector to permit no fees hereafter to be exacted from canal boats or barges which pass out of canals into navigable rivers or bays and transport their cargoes by the aid of propellors or steamboats. Where fees have already been paid, tse

money is to be returned. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I find that, during an absence in the country, you have published a receipt of money by me for engraving done for Akarman, the obscene publisher. Will you do me the jus-tice to say that the work done was of a wholly unobjectionable character? and long before he became engaged in the transactions for which he was arrested? And oblige,
No. 48 Beekman street, Sept 24. SAMUEL P. AVERY.

FATAI. BLASTING OCCURPENCE—VERDICT OF CESSURS.—Coroner Perry yesterday held an inquest on the corner of Forty minth street and Second avenue on the body of Storms Sullivan, a little boy five years and three months old, who say into the evidence taken before the Coroner and Jury, Mr. Lawrent Odell, who has the contract for constructing a sewer in Forty minth street, and some of his employees prepared a blast in the same manner that they had usually done, and after a vicing what they deemed to be the useessary warning, exploded the blast. The heavy oak planks with which it was covered were lifted from their places, and a shower of stones from the blast fell like hail among the shantles in the immediate neighborhood, and some of the rocky fragments were forced to aimost incredible distances. The decased who stood over 400 feet from the blast, was struck on the head by a piece of rock and knocked fusenished to the ground, his akuli naving been fractured by the blow. Others narrowly excaped with their lives, soveral persons baving dedged the fragments of rock as they saw them whitling through the air. The injured cop was conveyed home and imagered till Wednesday, when he expired. Soveral with neares teatified to having heiped prepare the blast, and consider of it as as as a shates gare-rally are, but the Jury were decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Ode 1, the contractor, and his agents had been remise in their cutles in not making the blast off.

The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "Task Florence Sullivan the decased, same to his death by injuries caused by having been into on the head with a stone, which was reliaved that the blast was not properly covered, and the alarm was not properly given at the time."

Killed By A Bast fired during the afternoon of the distallant, in the rever being constructed in Forty minth etect; the Jury is delieve that the blast was not properly covered, and the alarm was not properly given at the time." FATAL BLASTING OCCURPENCE-VERDICT OF CES-

"was not properly given at the time."

KILLED BY A BRICK FALLING ON HIM.—On the 16th first, a laborer, named Pair Francois, who was then employed in the cabinet manufactory of Mr Alexander Roux is Muicer street, near Grand, while atanding beside the building was struck on the head by a brick which fell or was thrown from the upper portion of the factory. The result was that Mr. Francols received a fracture of the skull and fell insensits to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to the New-Iost Hospital, where he lingered till Wednesday, and died of his ripuries. Coroner Commery held an inquest on the body, sad the jury, under the charge of the Coroner, and from the evidence adouted, tendered the following verdict: "That the decased "came to his death by compound fracture of the skull, from a brick which came from some part of the factory called Roux." In Mercer street, on the 9th day of September, 1657; but the "jury are unable to say whether it was thrown by any person," or fell off the building." The duceased was 41 years of age, and a native of France.

STABBED BY A WOMAN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a boy named Jeremish O'Neill was admitted to the New York Hospital, having received a severe stab in the arm, by which one of the arteries was severed. The boy states that, while passing through Worth street, a men attempted to get a bettle of brandy from a crunhen woman. The woman resided and, drawing a dirk made a thrust at the man, but missed and the blow took effect upon the boy's arm, who was standing close by. His wound was dressed by Dr. Ray.

ARRESTS FOR SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—The following named persons were brought before Justice Wood jesterday, at the Essa Maratz Police Court, charged with seiting lequer on Sunday: James Gullen, John Gurraty, Derick Harry, James Fox, Peter Grane, Win Morgan, Am Gainin, Ann McDonald, Henry Cods, Win Bastleman, Manana, N. Bush, Win Hartnett, J. O. Mahmey, Charles Strader and Frederick Quinn. The patter gave bail in the sum of \$100 cach to appear and enswer the charge.